



SEVENTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 19, 21 & 22, 1890.

WASHINGTON CITY.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1890.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President.

1857. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE

Vice-Presidents.

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| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P., Stanton, Va. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1855. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1859. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1871. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1871. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Prot. Edw'd W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia. |
| 1872. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn. |
| 1872. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1872. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1877. Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1879. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

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| 1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.,..... <i>R. I.</i> | 1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STERLE, D. D., <i>V. J.</i> |
| 1854. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.,..... <i>Ohio.</i> | 1871. R't. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1858. EDWARD COLES, Esq.,..... <i>Pa.</i> | 1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMPSON, D. D., <i>V. J.</i> |
| 1854. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D., <i>Ind.</i> | 1873. Rev. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i> |
| 1860. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.,..... <i>N. J.</i> | 1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq.,..... <i>Mo.</i> |

DELEGATES FOR 1890.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY—Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., Rev. John M. Lee.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. A. L. Elwyn.

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

Two Vice Presidents and two Directors of The American Colonization Society, during the past year, have been removed by death.

HON. HENRY A. FOSTER, of New York, elected in 1838, was a man of rare culture and refinement, and of Christian patience, strong faith and bright hope. It has been fitly said of him that "he was faithful to all obligations, and his hands were full of good works."

DR. HENRY LINDSLY, of Washington, D. C., elected in 1872, and also a Member of the Executive Committee from 1840 and its Chairman from 1858 to 1886, when impaired health caused his resignation. Those who had the pleasure of frequent and intimate relations with Dr. Lindsly have no words to express their high appreciation of his character and his deeds. Few have won for themselves the exalted place which he long held in the hearts of men as a Christian philanthropist of rare wisdom, of tender sympathy and of unassuming generosity.

DR. JAMES HALL, of Maryland, who constituted himself a Director in 1852. This gentleman, being in feeble health, went to Liberia, in 1831, in the hope, which was partly realized, that the sea-voyage and a change of climate would improve it. He served as the Physician of this Society in its then feeble colony for some eighteen months, and returning to Baltimore was appointed Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. November 27, 1833, Dr. Hall embarked on the brig *Ann* with 18 emigrants, and stopping at Monrovia and Bassa, where he secured some thirty colonists, mostly able bodied adults, he arrived at Cape Palmas, January 25, 1834. The next day, negotiations were entered upon with the Native Chiefs for lands on which to settle the emigrants; and the deed selling Cape Palmas to the Maryland State Colonization Society was signed February 14, 1834. This brought into Liberia one of the most important sections of West Africa. Dr. Hall governed the Colony with uncommon skill, bravery, sagacity and perseverance for about three years, when he again returned to Baltimore to serve the Maryland Society and to promote the general cause in this country, notably as

Editor of the *Maryland Colonization Journal* and Manager of the emigrant ships *Liberia Packet*, the *Mary Caroline Stevens* and the *Golconda*. The mere statement of Dr. Hall's lengthened services in Africa and in the United States is in itself impressive. But those who had the privilege of working with him learned to highly appreciate his manly principles and unprejudiced judgment, and to regard him with no small measure of affection and respect. His tender consideration, combined with a firm, rigid sense of duty, his large experience and clear judgment, united to make his guiding and elevating influence a power among those with whom he was associated.

DR. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, of New York, constituted a Director in 1869, and also a Member of the Executive Committee from 1872 to 1877, when he removed from Washington City. His interest in the work of the Society was profound and constant, and his services were faithful and valuable. He has left his impress upon his chosen profession and for many years the influence of his wise management of affairs will be felt and honored. He bequeathed an unstained name and the record of a useful and beneficial life.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

There has been received during the past year \$17,144.15. Of this amount \$1,395.00 came from donations; \$11,331.98 from legacies; \$387.60 from applicants toward cost of passage; \$453.52 for education in Liberia; \$1,683.86 from interest on temporary loans, and \$1,892.19 from other sources. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$3,918.36, have placed at the disposal of the Society \$21,062.51. The expenditures of the year have amounted to \$17,426.25, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3,636.26.

EMIGRATION.

Sixty emigrants were sent during the year, viz: fifty by the bark "*Monrovia*," sailed April 6, from New York for Bassa, and ten by the bark "*Liberia*," sailed October 1, from New York for Brewerville. Of these, eight were from Oakland, Florida; eight from Conway, Ark; three from Evansville, Ind.; sixteen from St. Louis, Mo.; eight from Great Bend, Kansas; one from Denver, Colorado, and sixteen from Muscogee, Indian Territory. Thirty-five were twelve years of age and upwards; twenty-one were between twelve and two, and four were less than two years. Fourteen were reported as communicants in Baptist churches and seven in Methodist churches. Of the adult males, fifteen are farmers and one is a blacksmith. A gentleman well competent to judge, voluntarily pronounced these compa-

nies to be composed of the most promising material that ever embarked at New York for Africa. They took with them an unusually large quantity of baggage and agricultural and mechanical tools, and they gave the Society some \$250 toward the cost of passage, in addition to defraying their railroad fare from their homes to the port of embarkation.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival in Liberia of these people and that the majority of them have entered upon their lands with hopefulness.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-nine years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,138 and a total from the beginning of 16,136, exclusive of 4,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,858 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

That there exists a wide and deep interest in Africa in the minds and hearts of the Negroes in the United States is again proven by the almost daily receipt, during the past year, of applications for passage and settlement in Liberia. Thousands upon thousands of these people are thus represented. The applicants include laborers, farmers, mechanics, lawyers, teachers, physicians and preachers, competent to broaden the foundation and strengthen the superstructure of civilized and Christian government in Africa.

These applications come not only from all the Southern States, but from the West and Northwest, from Nebraska, Colorado, California, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory—showing that there is no section of the United States where there is not only unrest among the Negro population, but a desire to remove to the land of their fathers. From information and appeals constantly received at this office, it is estimated that there are more than half a million of people at this time ready to go if the way were open. Let these appeals be heeded by those able to assist, and a blessing will come upon this country and upon vast regions of the "Dark Continent."

Much of the desire to remove to Liberia is produced by intelligence received direct from relatives and acquaintances in that Republic. The following extract from a letter written by Rev. Ezekiel Ezra Smith, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, penned after a residence there of over a year breathes the wishes of old settlers and points out some of the material advantages awaiting new comers:—

"I am thoroughly aroused to the importance of awakening the Negro of the United States to realize and appreciate the blessings there are in store for him here in Africa. I want to see 5,000 or 10,000 of my brethren from the United States come over, bringing money, coupled with intelligence and experience, so that there may be a beginning to utilize the wonderful resources of this country, which are so abundant in almost every section of the Republic. I am quite sure that I have seen lying around here iron ore containing from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of iron. I have several times had pointed out to me beds of anthracite coal. I want to see men of push and ability come here and, in addition to cultivating this very fertile soil, develop and utilize these resources. These, to say nothing of the other and more valued or precious minerals, which are well known to lie embosomed here, are quite sufficient to induce the industrious and enterprising Negro of the States to come over."

EDUCATION.

The schools of this Society in Liberia are reported to be increasing in pupils and to be making satisfactory progress in their studies. The parents and others are also stated to manifest an appreciable interest for what is thus being done for the rising generation.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.

The time seems to have come when the Government of the United States should evince an active interest and give substantial aid in the emigration of its colored population. Many thousands of them have appealed to Congress for pecuniary assistance, and other thousands are anxiously expecting that body to appropriate the necessary means to enable them to pass over and erect for themselves a nation in their ancestral land.

During the first week of the present Congress two distinct resolutions and a bill were introduced in the Senate and appropriately referred;—as thus reported by a leading newspaper:—

"Senator Morgan introduced a resolution instructing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the relations of the United States with the Congo State, and their political rights and powers in that country. The purpose of this resolution is to open the way for negotiations which will establish the right of colored emigrants from the United States to settle in the Congo State and will determine their status in that country.

"Senator Gibson introduced a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of ac-

quiring or setting apart a territory for the occupation of the colored citizens of the United States, and how far and in what manner the Government can and ought equitably to aid them.

“Senator Butler introduced a Bill to provide for the emigration of persons of color and to appropriate money to pay the expenses of their transportation when necessary.

“Only a voluntary emigration is contemplated, of course. The territory to be occupied by the emigrants is to be set apart exclusively for their possession and benefit. Those who desire to go but are unable to pay their way, will be furnished free transportation. The political and commercial rights and relations of the colonists, in whatever territory they shall occupy, are to be carefully determined and assured to them, by treaty and otherwise. And the Government of the United States is to give such equitable aid to the emigrants as may be necessary to their continued welfare and improvement in the colonies, including the establishment of a system of common school education for their children.”

The Republic already founded by American benevolence in West Africa, with its vast area of fertile land and in possession of the religious, civil and social institutions of the United States, presents, for the time being at least, the most desirable field for the emigration of the Negroes of this country, and to that Republic they chiefly desire to go. They want a country and a nation of their own, where their race possibilities can be unfolded in the light of civilization and Christianity.

And it would be a far reaching economy to assist these people to enter a field suited to the widest employment and highest development of their energies. They would create new markets for American productions, and in pushing the enterprises of America to the heard of the vast Continent of Africa, would reflect undying glories upon the land of their bondage.

LIBERIA.

The present promising condition of Liberia is evidenced :

First. By the increased agricultural industry of the settlers, their extending cultivation of coffee, cocoa and sugar, which is placing them in a condition not only of comfort but of independence.

Second. By the growing commerce of the Republic, which is laying under cultivation all available products, spontaneous and cultivated.

Third. By the earnestness with which the people are turning their attention to the interior and pushing their settlements and agricultural labors to the healthy and fertile highlands in that direction.

Fourth. By the development among the Aborigines, especially the Kroom tribe, in imitation and through the teaching of the settlers, of the knowledge and practice of civilized arts, mechanical and agricultural; also, their increasing intelligence and capital for the conduct of foreign trade. They have begun to ship their own products directly to Europe, and import thence merchandise suited to their localities.

Fifth. The erection by the settlers of schools and churches by their own means for the benefit of themselves and the Aborigines without any prompting or pecuniary aid from the United States. Chief among the educational agencies recently established by the Liberians is the Rick's Institute, founded by the liberality of a Negro immigrant from Virginia, and supported by the Baptists with no aid from America. It is conducted by three ministers, one educated at Liberia College, one at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and the other brought up in Liberia without any special school training. A Mohammedan convert from the interior has been employed to teach Arabic and the vernacular languages.

The Liberians are more than ever awake to their privileges and duties on that Continent. Their influence upon the natives is everywhere increasing, and instead of the settlers relapsing into barbarism, as it is sometimes asserted, they are making effective inroads upon the physical, intellectual and moral wilderness. The recaptive Congos who were captured in slave ships by United States men of war and landed in Liberia thirty years ago, have learned the arts of civilization, embraced Christianity and become capable citizens, filling important offices in the Republic. Some of these people have been recently introduced into the Congo Free State, under the auspices of the authorities there, as elements of civilization, owing to their knowledge of agriculture and the trades.

Letters from Liberia give the following specific information of the efforts of individual settlers. The first refers to Mr. Solomon Hill, of Arthington, who emigrated from South Carolina in 1871:—

"His influence upon the Aborigines has been most wholesome. Two of the native youth trained by him (Pessehs) are now their own masters, and have their coffee farms and live in neat frame houses, cultivating from thirty to fifty acres of land. One of them has recently married a highly esteemed colonist, widow of one of the late prominent settlers."

The other describes Mr. Clement Irons, who went from Charleston, S. C., in the "Azor" in 1878:—

"I visited the workshop under the superintendence of Mr. Clement Irons, at the Muhlenberg Mission. The boys in this mission

are trained in various handicrafts. They build carts and wheelbarrows, run steam engines, make farm implements, etc. Mr. Irons has constructed a steamboat for the St. Paul's river of native timber."

There are many other settlers who went to Liberia since the civil war, who are pushing with effect the enterprises of civilization. Liberia is not relapsing but advancing.

AFRICA.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has again come within the limits of civilized life, having completed his extraordinary enterprize. His work in Africa is of higher value the more that is known of it. It appears that among the things he has settled are these: The Congo traced from the sea to its head: discovery of the water-shed of the Nile and the Congo: almost absolute proof that lake Victoria is the largest body of fresh water in the world: and that the highest peak of the "Mountains of the Moon" attain an altitude of 18,000 feet and to be entirely snow-capped for 1,200 feet. Mr. Stanley is the only white man who has crossed Africa from east to west and from west to east! He richly merits admiration and praise for his courage, his resolution and his achievements.

The Powers of Europe are parcelling out provinces in Africa for themselves and stationing representatives who will be ready to extend their supremacy. England, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal have each their "sphere," with centres of importance from which each is striving to dominate the country and the natives around them. Jealousies have already been aroused and the old nations of Europe find their colonial possessions in Africa sources of perplexity and discord.

It will be discovered, after years of fruitless trial and the expenditure of countless treasure, that the plan of The American Colonization Society is the most effectual one by which to plant the standard of enlightenment, freedom and redemption in the extensive regions of the "Dark Continent."

Liberia is a comprehensive missionary station. In the daily occupations of her people; in the processes essential to their life; in their religious organizations, and in their education methods, they are doing an unconscious but effective missionary work. Hundreds of Aborigines are coming into daily contact with the settlements and are learning, without friction, the ways of Christian society and of a civilized life. Liberia is America's gift to Africa—a genuine offshoot from the American Republic.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1889.

CR.

Received Donations,	-	-	-	\$1,395 00	Paid Passage and settlement of Emigrants,	-	\$8,873 06
" Legacies,	-	-	-	11,331 98	" Education in Liberia,	-	618 40
" Emigrants toward passage,	-	-	-	387 60	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building,	-	2,654 27
" Subscriptions to Repository,	-	-	-	8 25	" Paper and printing the African Repository,	-	361 47
" Rent of Colonization Building,	-	-	-	1,833 94	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office		
" For Education in Liberia	-	-	-	453 52	expenses, printing, postages,		
" Interest on temporary investments,	-	-	-	1,683 86	expenses of meetings and of contest-		
					ed Will	-	2,719 05
Receipts,	-	-	-	\$17,144 15	" Temporary Investment	-	2,200 00
Balance January 1, 1889,	-	-	-	3,918 36	Disbursements,	-	\$17,426 25
					Balance December 31, 1889,	-	3,636 26
Total,	-	-	-	\$21,062 51	Total,	-	\$21,062 51

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1889 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

REGINALD FENDALL)
JOHN MILLER,) Committee.
A. L. ELWYN,)

Washington, D. C., January 22, 1890.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1890.*

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-Third Anniversary this evening in the Church of the Covenant, Connecticut Avenue and N and 18th Streets.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., pastor of the church, who also presented the Seventy-Third Annual Report of the Society, stating that an abstract of the same had been printed and placed in the pews for acceptance by the audience.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Professor Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., of Liberia, from the text, Acts 16, 9: "And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia and prayed him, saying, come over into Macedonia, and help us."

The benediction was pronounced by Prof. Blyden.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, JANUARY 21, 1890.

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., Senior Vice President in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the anniversary on the 19th inst., were read, and with the Minutes of the annual meeting, January 15, 1889, were approved.

Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., and Rev. John Miller were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: and they reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:—

President.

1847. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

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|--|---|
| 1841. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1857. Admiral Robert W. Shulteldt, U. S. N. |
| 1842. Hon. Frederick P., Staaten, Va. | 1858. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1843. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1859. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1844. Hon. Lane R. Dosselle, Wis. | 1860. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1845. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1862. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1846. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1864. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1847. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1864. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1847. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bell, D. D., O. | 1864. Prof. Edw'd W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia. |
| 1847. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1864. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn. |
| 1847. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1864. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1847. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1864. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1847. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1867. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1847. Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I. | 1868. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1847. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1868. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1847. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. | 1868. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion,

Moved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Moved, That the Society tenders its thanks to Prof. Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., for the very able, eloquent and instructive discourse before the Society on its Seventy-Third Anniversary, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Moved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Session of the Church of the Covenant for the use of their church on the occasion of our Seventy-Third Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1890.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., was, on motion, invited to preside, and took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William E. Schenck.

Mr. William Coppinger was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Fendall and Rev. Drs. Addison and Sunderland were appointed a Committee on Credentials: and they reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1890:

New Jersey Colonization Society. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk,* Samuel K. Wilson Esq.* Rev. John Miller.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance:

Executive Committee. Reginald Fendall Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion,

Resolved, That Prof. Edward W. Blyden, LL D., and Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, of Liberia, be and are hereby invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the meetings of January 15 and 16, 1889, were read; and the Minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Third Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit: Also, a Statement of the Property of the Society, and a Table of Receipts by States in the year 1889.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education.—Rev. William E. Schenck D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Hon. Charles C. Nott.

Committee on Finance and on Accounts.—Reginald Fendall, Esq. Rev. John Miller, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn,

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

Committee on Emigration.—Dr. William W. Godding, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. John Miller.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Burton, Miller and Elwyn were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named *Directors* presenting an excuse for absence, viz: William E. Guy, Esq, Dec. 10: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 12: Edward Coles, Esq., Dec. 16: Rev. G.W. Samson, D. D., Jan. 7: and Rev. E.W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 19: and from Hon. John H. B. Litrope, President, Jan. 20.

On motion,

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn it be to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock; and that at 11 o'clock, the members proceed to make their customary call upon the President of the United States to pay their respects.

The Board, on motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1890,*

The Board of Directors met this morning at 10 o'clock, in the rooms of the Society, Rev. Dr. Appleton in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Professor Blyden.

The Minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a Report: and it was approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports: and they were approved:

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report; that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1889 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following resolutions as their Report: whereupon they were adopted:

Resolved, That additional efforts be made to organize Auxiliary Societies in the States where they do not now exist.

Resolved, That the policy of the Society hitherto pursued, whenever practical, of employing agents to advocate its claims and collect funds, be continued.

Dr. Godding, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, read a Report; and the accompanying resolutions were adopted.

The Board took a recess to enable the Directors to call upon the President of the United States; and then resumed its session.

Mr. Burton, from the Special Committee on Nominations, recommended the election of the following:

Secretary and Treasurer—William Coppinger.

Executive Committee—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Mr. Elwyn offered prayer, and the Board then, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

